

# The Daily Courant.

Saturday, October 24. 1702.

From the Amsterdam Courant, Dated Oct. 24.

Heidelberg, Oct. 17.

**Y**esterday an Express pass'd by Wurtzburg to the King of the Romans, with Advice that Prince Lewis of Baden had defeated the French at Hunninghen, 7000 being Kill'd on the Spot, and 2000 Drown'd in the Rhine; and had taken all their Baggage and Cannon; and that the Enemy had been all cut off had the Swabian Cavalry done their Duty. Of the Imperialists, 2000 Soldiers and 3 Generals were Kill'd, among them Lieut. General Furstemberg.

Frankfort, Oct. 18. At the going away of the Post a report is current here, that there has been a Battel between the Germans and the French by Hunninghen, in the beginning of which the Imperialists lost 1000 Men, among them the Prince of Furstemberg, and about 20 Standards; but afterwards they recover'd all but 3 of their Standards agen, and took 18 Colours from the Enemy with several Pieces of Cannon, Kill'd them 4000 Men and drove the rest over the Rhine.

Frankfort, Oct. 19. We have Advice that the day before yesterday, the Count of Altheim pass'd thro' Darmstadt; that he had acquainted that Landgrave *en passant*, and was gone on to the King of the Romans to acquaint him, with the Compleat Victory gain'd by the Imperialists at Hunninghen, with these Circumstances; That the French attack'd the Germans near Fridlingen, but were beaten back into their Works; that of the Enemy 4000 and of our side 1600 were Kill'd, with the Count of Furstemberg; the Marquess de Villars the General of the French being mortally Wounded. The Enemy took a few Standards from the Swabian Horse, who misbehav'd themselves; but the Germans recover'd them, besides 16 Colours from the Enemy.

Basil, Oct. 14. The French have taken Newbourg on the Rhine, which was Garrison'd by 200 Swiss and some Imperial Dragoons; after a brave resistance, in which half of the Garrison were Slain. On advice of which, Prince Lewis of Baden sent a strong Detachment thither to dislodge the Enemy, whereupon the Marquess de Villars attack'd the Imperialists at Fridlingen, and had the better of the Fight in the beginning, but after a bloody dispute the French were forc'd to retire in disorder, and repass their Bridge to Hunninghen, leaving an entire Victory to the Germans.

Friburg, Oct. 15. Last Thursday 4000 French attack'd Newbourg, and after a dispute of 6 Hours took it, Killing most of the 3 Swiss Companies that defended it; and afterwards sent their Artillery over the Rhine. This Morning came certain Advice that the French to the Number of 12000, were come over the Rhine and had fallen on our Army, but were entirely defeated, 7000 being Kill'd on the Spot, and a great number Drown'd in the River; and that the Imperialists had not only taken all their Baggage and Artillery, but had likewise possess'd themselves of the little Island in the Rhine. Of ours 2000 were Kill'd, among them the Generals

Furstemberg and Erf: The Princes of Dourlach and Anspach Wounded, and some say Prince Lewis of Baden himself is Wounded. P. S. 'Tis confirm'd by a Courier that the French were totally routed.

Hague, Oct. 23. This Morning came Advice that the Germans had repuls'd the French who attack'd them near Fridlingen, Killing 4000 of them, and forcing the rest to retire over the Rhine.

*There is no Advice directly from the Imperialists under Prince Lewis of Baden of this Action. We may expect a particular Account from them by the next Post, When we will be sure to give it entire.*

From the Paris Gazette, dated October 21.

Paris, Oct. 21. The Count de Choiseul came Express to the King on the 17th, with Advice from the Marquess de Villars of the Victory gain'd over the Germans on the 14th. And the Count d'Ayen arriv'd on the 18th, with the Confirmation and the Particulars of that Action. The Marquess de Villars, having finish'd his Bridge over the Rhine, order'd the Works to be carry'd on for the Defence of the Head of the said Bridge. The Enemy made no other opposition to the carrying on of these Works, than by playing upon them with their Cannon from one Battery only; but were answer'd from several Batteries, which did them no little damage. Particularly, the Marquess de Villars having observ'd that 3 Regiments of Hussars were encamp'd in a Wood close by the Rhine, order'd a Battery of 8 Pieces of Cannon to be rais'd in the Night over against them, which on the 9th instant fired upon them with so much success, that several Men and Horses were kill'd; and the rest fled away in great disorder. Two days after he resolv'd, that he might oblige the Enemy to decamp, to possess himself of Newbourg situate on the German side of the Rhine within 4 Leagues of Brisac, and 'as many from Hunninghen. Monsieur de Laubanie Governour of New Brisac, who was commanded on this Service, made himself Master of the Town and Castle of Newbourg on the 12th, in which were 600 Men, of which 400 were made Prisoners; being seconded by the Marquess de Biron, who went down the River from Hunninghen with the Infantry in Boats. The Count de Guiscard, whom the Marshal de Catinat had detach'd for Hunninghen with a Detachment of 10000 Men, was advanc'd on the 12th as high as Newbourg tho' at great distance from it, and continued his march towards Hunninghen. Prince Lewis of Baden, who was lately arriv'd in the Camp of the Imperialists, having advice of the taking of Newbourg, and fearing his Provisions (which he began to want) would be cut off, resolv'd to decamp on the 14th in the Morning. The Marquess de Villars guess'd his design by the Motions of the Enemy in their Camp; wherefore not to slip the occasion of attacking them in their Retreat, he commanded the Infantry and the Brigade of Horse of Vivans to pass the Rhine on the 13th. The next day in the Morning he drew up the Army in Battalia, in the Retrenchments, which the Enemy had quitted, and were on their March. Messieurs des Bordes and Chamarande put themselves at the Head of the Infantry, which they led with all Expedition towards the top of a Hill, whither

ther the Enemy likewise bent their march with all diligence, in Order of Battel, whereas the King's Troops were oblig'd to pass thro' several Vineyards and other rough ways with great difficulty. Mean time the Cavalry drew up in Battalia on the Plain, having the German Horse before them, with the Foot upon the Hill on their Right, and the Fort of Fridlingen on their Left, notwithstanding the Fire from that Fort which was yet in the Enemy's hands. The Imperial Horse, with their Carbines level'd, advanc'd very near and gave fire on the King's Troops, who according to their Orders did not discharge a Shot, but with Sword in hand charg'd the Enemy with so much Bravery and Vigour, that they were broken and beaten off. They pursued them in good order, without breaking their Ranks to Plunder or make Prisoners, till they came to a Defile, into which the Enemy threw themselves in disorder, not one Troop of them rallying to return to the Charge. All the Horse Officers acquitted themselves very well, particularly Monsieur Forquievaux with his new Regiment took 7 Standards. At the same time the Brigades of Foot of Champagne, Bourbonnois, Poitou, and the Queen's, gain'd the top of the Hill, where they found the Enemy posted in a pretty thick Wood with their Cannon. Yet tho' they made a vigorous Resistance, they defeated them and took their Cannon, after 3 several Charges: But Lieutenant General Des Bordes and Brigadier Chavañes being kill'd, these Brigades in the heat of their Courage quitted this advantageous Post and march'd down into the Plain, notwithstanding the Marquefs de Chamarande and the Sieur Schelberg and du Tor did all they could to hinder it; Where they were encounter'd by fresh Battallions, whom they forc'd to give ground, and then made their retreat. All the Officers distinguish'd themselves. The Enemy were driven a League beyond the Field of Battel, and had 3000 kill'd on the Spot, among them the Count de Furstenburg and General Stofenberg. The Counts of Hohenloe and Coningsleck, 2 Colonels, 25 other Officers, and about 400 Soldiers were made Prisoners: Two pieces of their Cannon were taken, besides 8 other pieces which were seen after their retreat, but were not found when the Count d'Ayen came away; likewise 3 pair of Kettle-Drums, and 37 Colours and Standards, the King's Troops not losing one. We learn by the Prisoners and the Orders of Battel found about some of the Enemy, that they had 56 Squadrons, whereas there were but 34 of the French, yet these had but 3 or 400 Men kill'd and 5 or 600 wounded; among others the Duke d'Etrees, the Marquefs de Polignac, the Chevalier de Camilly, and the Son of the Marquefs de Chamarande, but not dangerously. The next day the Cannon was brought against the Fort of Fridlingen, in which the Enemy had left 400 Men, who surrendred, on condition to march out, the Officers with their Arms, and the Soldiers disarm'd. There was found in it a great quantity of Provisions, and Ammunition of all sorts. The same day the Count de Guiscard arriv'd with his Detachment.

*From the Army under the Earl of Marlborough before Liege, October 26.* On the 20th in the Morning we began to fire on the Citadel with 50 battering pieces, besides 17 12 and 6 pounders, and 48 great Mortars, with 20 lesser for double Grenadoes. The Trenches were open'd the same night. On the 23d the Citadel was taken by Storm, of which the Earl of Athlone sent this Account (in Substance) to the States.

*High and Mighty Lords,*

October 23.

'This Afternoon about 4 a Clock, after two approaches had been carried on, on the Right, and Left, pretty near to the Citadel; it was vigorously attack'd, and so successfully, that after a Dispute

of about three quarters of an hour, our Men made themselves Masters of it with Sword in hand, and all the Garrison (even the Governour Monsieur de Violaine himself) was made Prisoners of War on the Breach. The Victory was owing to the Bravery of the Infantry of this Army; the Direction of General Coehorn, who had made a large Breach, not a little contributing to it. The Attack was commanded by the Lieutenant Generals Fagel and Sommerfield, Count Oxenstern and Monsieur D'Arville Majors General, Brigadier Berensdorf, and a Brigadier of the Left Wing. In the Citadel were found 3 Battallions of Swifs of Castellan, 2 Battallions of the Duke de Chero (who is himself a Prisoner) 1 of Picardie, 1 of Westerlo, and 1 of Berlo.

The next Morning a Detachment of 400 Men were sent out of the 6 Regiments quarter'd in the City, to relieve the Troops in the Citadel who took it by Storm over night. The Baron de Trogne is made Governour of it. Besides a great quantity of Provisions there was found in the Place 4000 Arms and 20000 Crowns in Specie for the Pay of the Garrison, which with the Governours Plate, and the Officers Equipage, was all plunder'd by the Soldiers. The number of the Kill'd and Wounded at the English Attack on the Right, is 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains and 6 Subalterns, kill'd: And 24 Officers wounded: Of Private Soldiers 133 were kill'd, and 360 wounded. The List of the loss of the Dutch on the Left, is not yet come to our hands, but it could not be so great as ours. 14 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons and 10 Battalions of Foot are gone over the Maes to invest the Chartreuse; we are sending over our Cannon and Mortars, and hope to get our Batteries ready by Saturday. We have an Account that on Monday last Marshal Boufflers sent 1500 Men to demolish the Works of St. Tron, and that Yesterday all the French Army retir'd within their Lines. In the Citadel were taken Prisoners 163 Officers, of which 2 were Brigadiers, and 2100 private Men. The Success of this Enterprize is the more Remarkable, for that the Enemies Troops within the Citadel were far more numerous than those that attack'd them.

From the Hague Gazette, Dated Oct. 26.

*From the Camp before Liege, Oct. 23.* General Coehorn, seeing our Cannon had made a sufficient Breach in the Citadel, made the necessary Disposition for giving the Assault this Afternoon; our design at first was to make a Lodgment on the Counterscarp, but our Men carrying that with great Bravery and Vigour, advanc'd to the Breach and made their way into the Citadel with Sword in hand. In their first fury they cut down all before them, but when they found the Enemy made no further resistance, they spar'd them. Mr. Wentworth, Brother to my Lord Raby, a Volunteer, was Kill'd in the Breach. There never was a Siege carried on more chearfully; for the Officers took their diversion in the City when the Service did not require them to be present in the Camp, and went ordinarily from the Opera into the Trenches.

They write from Cologne of the 24th, that the Elector of Cologne and Count Tallard are within 5 or 6 Leagues of Luxemburg, and that they will join General Lonmaria who is near Trier with 1500 Horse, which will make together a Body of 6000 Men, most Cavalry.

The Margrave Albert of Brandenburg is march'd towards Rhinberg, with a design to Bombard that Place, and afterwards put his Troops into Winter-Quarters.

'Tis said the Governour of the Citadel of Liege was taken Prisoner by an Officer of the English Troops.